THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1881.

Amusements To. Day, Abbey's Park Theatre-The Man Abbey's Park Theatre-Tie Massis,
Blion Opera House-Tie Matcile,
Baiy's Theatre-all the Rags,
draid Thera House Thiest,
Ravely's Lith St. Theatre-Otto, a Geogra,
Bavely's Gith Av. Theatre-Otto, a Geogra,
Bavely's Miklo's Garden-Catha in Spain, Madison Square Theatre-Basel Ricks. Middleton's Dime Museum - 22 Boxer, Non-Francisco Opera House-Berroschi Rousdin'd Theatre-Biller Kriger, Maties, Union Square Theatre-Billes of the Kirben. Wallack's Theatre-The World. Wiedser Theatre-Wilser Redott.

Can They Get Sonora?

The scheme of planting American colonies In the Mexican State of Sonora makes in formation at this time about that region, and about the Indians who inhabit it, both interesting and useful. Such information is furnished upon apparently trustworthy authority by the San Francisco Post and the Virginia City Chronicle. The editor of the latter journal recently paid a visit to Sonora, and made careful observations of the country and its people. He describes the valley of the Yaqui River, a stream that empties into the Gulf of California about fifteen miles below Guaymas, as one of the most fertile regions in the world. The mines of Sonora are well known, and are by many believed to contain more wealth than was ever hidden in the bonanza mines of Nevada; and the climate of this fair land Is said to leave nothing to be desired.

But if these attractions have long filled speculators in California and other States with a desire to get Sonora for themselves, the Indians, who have dwelt there for generations, are not insensible to them, either. Like other Indian tribes of Mexico, Central and South America, and unlike those of the United States, the Yaquis of Sonora are naturally a peaceful, industrious, and hospitable people, fond of agriculture, and willing to leave their neighbors undisturbed, if not disturbed themselves. The men go into the mountains and work in the mines, or to Guaymas, Mazatlan, and other ports to serve as porters, woodehoppers, water earriers, and in loading and unloading vessels; while the women attend to the garden patches and small farms at home.

At the same time no people are braver or powerful physical build and capable of great endurance, they can be the hardest kind of fighters, and they number fifteen thousand pable of bearing arms. This tribe have never recognized the Mexican Government, and refuse to pay taxes. They regard the land on which they dwell as their own inalienable domain. Yet the Mexican Government now grants two tracts in the fairest part of the valley to Californians, partly in liquidation of money claims, and partly forty-two leagues, between the Yaqui and Mayo Rivers, and another that embraces nearly 190,000 acres.

White colonists who have attempted to settle upon one of these tracts have already been driven off, and travellers are now compelled to give the region a wide berth. It has been said that the Mexican Government proposes to send troops to the valley to protect intending settlers. Thus far no decisive steps in that direction seem to have been taken; but whether this promise be fulfilled or not, there can be no doubt that an attempt to take Sonora from its Indian owners will mean a war of extermination. The Yaquis will fight against the perpetration of such a wrong with desperate bravery, and a war that must cost thousands of lives will hardly be likely to end except with the destruction of the tribe. It is well that Americans who have been looking toward Sonora and its contemplated settlements should have a distinct understanding of

Straw Bids and Straw Bonds.

The exposure of the Star service villainy in Philadelphia shows that the conspirators there resorted to straw bids and straw bonds to carry out their scheme for plundering the Treasury. The parties put forward were more stool pigeons of the Ring at Washington, who were used by confederates to stand as contractors in the first instance, then to fail, and finally to put the routes into the hands of BRADY, to be let at higher rates, and then to be revised and expedited at discretion.

When the special agent of the department detected this fraud, he was assured by BLACK, the principal of the gang, that he and his former partner, A. C. HARMER, member of Congress from the Fifth District of Pennsylvania, would go to Washington and make it all right at the department. HAR-MER was well known to the politicians of Philadelphia, and his position as a representative from the city gave him power. He was one of Secon Rongson's pets in the days of his corrupt rule in the navy, and had recognition as a machine manager under Grant and under HAYES.

It is stated in defence of the officials who passed these straw bonds, that they regarded it as a matter of form, and did not go beyond the notary's certificate of the presence of the parties before him. This is the way in which the public interests have been protected. Weak, designing, or venal postmasters played into the hands of the Ring, and thus enabled them to steal without restraint by criminally putting aside all the safeguards of the Treasury.

The following sections of the Revised Statutes are in point:

"SEC. 3.945. Every proposal for carrying the mail shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and undertaking that, within such time after the bid is accepted as the Postmaster General may prescribe, the bullier will enter into an ob-tication, with roof and sufficient securities, to perform

the service proposed. "Sire, 3,540. Each bid for excrying the mail shall here after have affixed to it the oath of the bidder taken be-fore an efficer qualified to administer oaths, that he has the pecuniary ability to fold; his obligations, and that the lift is made in good faith and with the intention to enter into contract and perform the service, in case his his shall be accepted; and that the signatures of the enerantors are genuine, and that he believes the guaranters pecuniarly responsible for and abid to pay all damages the United States shall suffer by reason of the bid-der's failing to perform his obligations as such bidder. "Sec. 3.047. Any postmaster or other officer of the

Post Office Department who shall afts his signature to the certificate of sufficiency of guaranters or surreits before the autamatics or contract is signed by the cuaran-tors or surveite, or shall knowingly hiske any false or Blusory certificate, shall be forthwith dismissed from ice, and shall be decored guilty of a mislame. he punishable to fine or not more than \$1,000 or by im-prisonment for not more than one year, or by both."

The regulations of the department under these sections are stringent, and require security in real estate from bondsmen, and other modes of protection against default | the President. He would not invite him to or loss. But, by a system of collusion between officials and contractors, the door to robbery has been thrown wide open, as is seen litustrated in the Philadelphia case.

An examination of the big Star route contracts demonstrates that this practice was applied to nearly all of them, and that the whole business in all its parts was an organized conspiracy for plunder, and for

contracts of Dorsey and company, which aggregated half a million of dollars hands. well known to the community, and one S. N. Hoyr of Colorado, are the only sureties. these bonds? That is a question for Mr. to all the sureties of the Star route jobbers.

JAMES to answer in this case and in regard It is important to expose and to convict all the elements of this conspiracy. It is not proper to make fish of one and flesh of another. The corruption could not have been carried out successfully without the aid of postmasters in different capacities as certifiers of bonds and of service performed; and they must not be allowed to escape while others are prosecuted.

MacVeagh and Chandler.

The nomination of WILLIAM E. CHANDLER for Solicitor-General was wholly unfit to be made. He is not famous as a lawyer; but he is famous, we had almost said infamous, as a claim agent and lobbyist, and as anything but a scrupulous politician. His service as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in the days of the Cotton Bureau and the claim agency of JAY COOKE's bank across the way from the department, was not such as to recommend him to the responsible place for which he has been nominated, and where he would have to deal with the unsettled indebtedness of the Government.

Mr. MACVEAGH, on the other hand, has come a most important member of the Cabinet. He is not merely a man of learning and ability, but he has a reputation for personal integrity and political independence which may be of enormous value to the Administration further along. It is becoming clearer, with the developments of every day, that the resolute work against the Star route plunderers has its main backing in the Department of Justice. The people rely upon the Attorney-General for the success of the reform, as well as for the unsparing punishment of the guilty. In short, he stands now in the same relation to the Post Office Ring in which Mr. Butstow stood toward the Whiskey Ring; and if he were now forced out of the Cabinet, the result would be the same. But MACVEAGH will go if CHANDLER is confirmed. He cannot decently stay. He has plainly told the President he would not, and there can be no more warlike in defence of their rights. Of doubt he will keep his word. Then CHAND-LER and somebody like CHANDLER would run the Department of Justice to suit themselves; the Post Office Ring would rejoice souls, with three or four thousand men ca- as the Whiskey Ring rejoiced when Bristow and his friends have it in their power to was driven to the wall; and the GARFHELD Administration would sink all at once to the

lowest level. Senator Cameron opposes Chandler with as much vehemence as MACVEAGH does, but it is a great mistake to suppose that he does so from any political love or admiration of for colonizing purposes; one that covers | Pennsylvania the latter was and is the recegnized enemy of the machine and of the Rings precisely as he is at Washington. relling among themselves. Mr. Camenon has his own quarrel with CHANDLER, who made himself extremely troublesome to the Chairman of the National Committee at Chicago. Doubtless the Senator would be quite willing to see Mac-VEAGH depart, but to make CHANDLER the virtual Attorney-General is more than he is willing to pay for the accommodation.

The Tactics of the Beecherites.

When BRECHER's trial was in progress, his lymouth partisans did all they could to frighten the community into his support. They Boycotted shopkeepers who had expressed opinions unfavorable to him, and tried to drive from their churches pastors who were courageous enough to condemn his cruel, dishonorable, and licentious course. They would have crushed out, if they could, every man and woman who took anything like a prominent stand against him. We believe they even went so far as to try to punish the Times of this city for its very fair and judicial treatment of

countenance from it. Even up to this time these attempts at intimidation are made, and every effort is used to rehabilitate BEECHER's blasted reputation. If a Congregational association treats him coidly, the offending members are marked for punishment. If he is not invited to public dinners in his neighborhood, the animosity of his backers is at once stirred up. When, for instance, BEECHER was left off the roll of speakers at the Plymouth Society's festival in New York he and his friends proceeded to forthwith organize a rival Plymouth Society in Brooklyn, at whose dinner he was made the conspicuous figure and the most applauded orator. In every way, in fact, these men have sought to compel people to swallow BEECHER, and to a certain extent they have succeeded with their tactics of intimidation. They have at least frightened his own denominational associations and newspapers into keeping silence regarding uim; and

shame to them that it is so! Now, it seems, they have even gone so far as to demand, and successfully demand, the dismissal of the President of a leading university because he will not tolerate BEECH-ER. A correspondent of the Times gives a long account of a most extraordinary trouble which is now agitating Cornell University. Several months ago the trustees of that institution summarily called for the resignation of Mr. WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, the acting President in the absence of Mr. A. D. WHITE, the President, as Minister to Gerstrange action. Mr. RUSSELL had in no respect failed in his duty. He had exhibited no incompetence for the place; and he was a man of learning, of character, and long service in the institution; in fact, he has been

connected with it from its start. Now, however, the explanation is found Mr. Russell was repeatedly importuned last year by Mr. HENRY W. SAGE, one of the trustees, who is also one of BEECHER's old flock, to invite BEECHER to preach in the college chapel. He refused to do so, and, though powerful influences were used to change his decision, he adhered to it. " He did not believe in the man," says the correspondent of the Times, "and was conselentiously and unalterably opposed to taking the responsibility of asking him to come. The trustees might invite him if they would, but Mr. RUSSELL himself would have no hand in the business. It seems that before Mr. WHITE went abroad, BEECHER was reluctantly asked to preach in the chapel; but when he came to Ithaca for the purpose, Mr. RUSSELL, as Vice-President, received him only officially, in the temporary absence of his house. It was because of his coolness toward the stained minister then that the

preacher. He must take him or go; that was their ultimatum. Accordingly, when the acting President

Beecherites were determined to force Beech-

ER on Mr. Russell when he became acting

President, both as a guest and as a college

nothing else. On the twenty known entlous man, to have anything to do with the invitation to BEECHER, he was peremptorlly called upon to resign his office. Mr. they passed through BRADY'S SAGE has given the university a good deal "CLINT" WHEELER of this city, of money, and he expects to get a return for who in one form or another is pretty it in the obedience of its President to his requests. "There is no man on earth I loved as I did HENRY WARD BEECHER," said Mr. What "postmaster or other officer of the | Sage, "and I wished that he might preach Post Office" certified to the sufficiency of | in this chapel." Even in the midst of the scandalous troubles of Plymouth Church, it seems, he tried to get Mr. WHITE to whitewash BEECHER by inviting him to Cornell. Mr. White squirmed a little, but finally sent a "warm invitation." And Mr. SAGE charges Mr. Russell with having used his influence to induce the President to pursue a more manly and conscientious course.

We get a hint from this narrative of the troubles at Cornell of the methods his friends have been using, and are still using, to bolster up BEECHER. What they have done at Ithaca they have done elsewhere, only that Mr. Russell, has proved himself a bolder and an honester man than most of those upon whom they have brought to bear their tactics of intimidation. They found President Porter of Yale College more pliable. He was ready to yield to their pressure, and to lend his influence to shield the criminal. He had no scruples about inviting the licentious preacher to instruct his students in the ways of the Lord, and to stand as a model before the young men who are

exploring theology at New Haven. We applaud the course of Mr. WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, acting President at Cornell University. He has shown himself to be a fit instructor and guardian of youth, and has proved that he has those qualities which must command the respect of all men, young and old-the qualities of courage and conviction. If every believer in the corruption of BEECHER had been equally bold and determined, the American Church would have been saved from the disgrace which the tolerance of such a minister involves. Cornell University cannot afford to lose a man like the acting President.

What Would Bethe Effect in New York.

A well-authenticated report from Washington informs us that Mr. CONKLING appeared in the recent caucus of Republicar Senators, and made a long, bold speech, in which he said that if Robertson was confirmed as Collector, this State would be lost to the Republicans next fall. There is no reason for doubting that Mr. CONKLING made this declaration. Nor is there any good ground for questioning the correctness of his prediction in the event of Judge Ron ERTSON'S confirmation at the present session of the Senate. Indeed, Mr. Conkling cause the fulfilment of his prophecy.

The State of New York has been distinguished for half a century by the number and variety of its political factions, and the pertinacity and bitterness of their controversies. This was true of the old Whig and Democratic parties; and as the Republican the Attorney-General. In the politics of party was originally made up of portions of each, its members have inherited from both of their progenitors a propensity for quar-

The Republican party of New York is now divided into what are called Stalwarts and Half Breeds. In these two hostlie factions pretty much all the former elements of the party have become merged; and, with the exception of a little wavering here and there, the line of distinction is clearly drawn.

Senator CONKLING is the leader of the Stalwarts. His followers constitute fully two-thirds of the entire party. They include even a much larger proportion of its working, tireless, resolute, audacious members? The active men in the Stalwart ranks make politics a business, and they run the machine in caucuses, at conventions, and at the polls. They never shrink from a fight at either place, but, on the contrary, rather prefer war to peace.

In almost every conspicuous quality, the Half Breeds are unlike their rivals, who affect to despise their numbers and their pacific ways. Though a few of them are skilful politicians, they, as a whole, have a proneity for either running away from flict or getting whipped when they join issue with their opponents. They believe in the virtue of protesting and grumbling. When smarting under dire provocation, they have on very rare occasions ventured to timidly scratch a name on a ticket, where the Stalwarts, in a like case, would have dashed the whole of it to pieces. There is no one who by universal consent, is regarded as the leader of the Half Breeds. Now that Mr. FENTON and Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS seem to have disappeared from public view perhaps Judge Robertson comes the near est in the present emergency to being the leader of this faction.

The past collisions of these two wings of the New York Republicans have resulted in just what might have been anticipated, in view of the diverse elements of which they are composed, and their different methods of fighting battles. On every such occasion during the last twelve years the Half Breeds have gone to the wall. Therefore it is that Senator Conkling confidently predicts that while the rejection of Judge Rob-ERTSON'S nomination would raise only a passing breeze, his confirmation would be followed by a destructive tempest.

Judge STANLEY of New Hampshire, hearing that a prisoner whom he had just sentenced was talking spitefully against the witnesses had him returned to court, vacated the original sentence, and imposed a new one three months onger. In other words, his Honor convicted the man of slander without a trial, and son him to prison for three months as punishment many. No one know the cause for this for that separate offence. Such practices are not confined to New Hampshire. It is common for Justices in the police courts of this city, and is not infrequent in our higher criminal courts. to add something to what would otherwise have been a prisoner's punishment on account of his offensive demeanor before the bar. This is most unjust, and much like personal retaliation

> The Methodist explains that in nominating Postmaster-General James for the Presidency all it meant to say was that Mr. James, if he kept on in the practices to which he owes his reputation," would be President some day, and would make a good one. The Mithodist, true to the good old Wesleyan doctrine of falling from grace, recognizes the possibility that Mr. JAMES may backslide vet.

> Portions of the solid South have had the reputation—deserved or not—of consuming in the course of the year as undue quantity of liquids. But Miss Francis E. William and Mrs. McLEOD of Baltimore, who have been laboring in that section of the country, think they see signs of a "temperance revival."

Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday aftertoon there was such a display of clouds in the west as is not often seen. A gigantic cumulostratus cloud formed over New Jorsey. Its spreading top covered half the sky, and it seemed to be connected with the earth by a comparatively narrow stem, giving it somewhat the orm of a great black mushroom, with the sun illuminating its edges. The upper portion of the cloud quickly passed the zenith, advancing with a sort of rolling motion, and then the stem, rushing forward, seemed to melt into a conpositively declined, like a brave and consci- fused base, povering the landscape. For two or

three minutes there was a downpour of huge rain drops, which ceased as suddenly as they came, and the storm cloud slowly lost its threatening form, and spread uniformly over the sky.

In a recent sermon on "Moral Dissonances," the Rev. Dr. Lonimun of Chicago told his hearers that he would as soon accept the account in "Faust" of the ap-pearance of MEPRISTOPHELES in heaven as the literal history of an actual occurrence as to so accept the account in the Book of Jos of the appearance of Saram an sons of God. Both, he said, should be taken as dramatic representations, parables, allegories, conveying truth that could not be so well conveyed in any other way. Still, the Rev. Dr. LORIMER seems to believe in the existence of a malignant spirit, and to think it the part of prudence for Baptists and other good persons to be constantly on their guard against his crafty devices.

While the un-river lawmakers have been shillyshallying, summer has been gathering itself up, apparently, for a sudden leap. It is now upon us; and let us hope that the medical prophets who have been prophesying anything but smooth things may be shown by the event to have taken a needlessly harsh view of the situation.

A Brooklyn Catholic parish, that of Our Lady of Mercy, in Debevoise place, is up in arms against the Brooklyn elevated railroad project, in its present shape, and has called upon the other Catholic parishes of the city to rally to the rescue. Pastor and people are agreed that the carrying out of the project will be injurious to the church and ruinous to the parish schools. It will be remembered that sundry New York elergymen and church boards took a like gloomy view of the future when our elevated roads began to stride on their iron stilts toward the Harlem River.

Conkling and Garfield.

From the Herald.
THE INTERVIEW IN FURRILLARY AT MENTOR.

Gen. Garfield opened the dialogue with a series of interrogatories in regard to the characters of va-rious personages. Among these entious queries was one concerning Judge Polger. "What sort of a man is he i" said the Fresident eject. To this Mr. Counting very quirtly ruplied that he had known Judge Folger for rivyears, and in all that time had found him to be a in of the highest character. "But," said the Senator, why do you ask "

"Woll," said Mr. Garfield, "the fact is I have been! ome queer things about Mr. Folger—had charges—and I

To this the answer was made that he Senator Cond. that did not think it was fair to discuss men's characters in that way; that, in fact, it was not the kind of a banquet that be had supposed be had been bidden to; that he did lot like the thing. What were the charges?

"Well," said the sorely purplexed President elect, "the fact of the matter is it has been said by some people that odge Folger is a man who drinks, and also that he is a an who is somewhat corrupt." Mr. Conkling I am informed, smiled at this terrible charge, and said that he had known Jodge Force a good many years and never before had heard anything of the

The convergation then turned much Mr. Morton, Mr. Conkling said he did not purpose to ask him for any po-cition. If however, he intended to give a place to the State of New York he thought the Treasury Department was the one to which the State, because of its dignit the campaign. Mr. Garfield replied that he had been considering the name of Mr. Morten in connection with the Treasury, but he had concluded, for many reasons, that it would be very inconvenient for him to make him Secretary of the Treasury; that he had promised him ither the headship of the syndicate or the mission to

mland or France. Mr. Conkling remarked open this that altogether there were seven Cabinet appointments. If New York cannot have the Treasury. I have only one request to make namely, that you will pass New York over; at all events, that you will not give us the Navy when there is no navy. That department would probably satisfy some either state, and the multiplication table will explain why New ork is left out."

It was now nearly 6 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Conk was anxious to take an early train for home. Gen arfield, however, pressed him to stay to tes, urgin int he could take a train which left at midnight. Conking asked if he intended mere hospitality or business. "If it means hespitality," said he. "I must ask to be excused, for I have fit important matters behind me which need attention; if it is business, I will stay." Gen. Garfield replied that it was business.

At this point Gen Garfield went to tea, Mr. Conkling eclining to accompany him. When that important re-orst in the Garfield treasehold was over, the political threads were again taken up by Mr. Conkling's host What Mr. Garfield said was of very little importance one way or the other, but it was characterized throughout by want of frankness. He never once, I am assued, inermed Mr. Conkling why he summaned him to Mentor THE INTERFER IS NAMED AT WASHING

One Sunday night a New York Congressman came to Mr. Conking with the message that the President was anxious to see and confer with him about important mate go and kept his promise. The New York appointment ere mentioned by President Carfield, who said he was have his ideas on the subject. Among other offices of Weber, whose place he was anxious to give to Judge Robertson. He desired to know what Mr. Conkling hought of it.

Mr. Conking said it was a matter to be see sidered. There were no charges against Mr. Weter. He was a German. The German Republicans were very int portant, and the removal might offend them. In fact, he preferred not to express an opinion on the subject. The President then said: "Mr. Conking, I am extremely naious that you and your friends should sures upor some poose by which I can get in the independents. He said he wished Senator Conkling would consult with Mr. Arthur, Mr. Plats, Gov. Cornell, and other prominent genlemen belonging to the party, and draw up some plawhich would enable him to dispose of the whole matter with the least injury to the public service, and at the same time with as much satisfaction as possible to the centlemen interested.

After some further consideration, Mr. Conkling agrees o propose a plan or a number of plans for him, any one of which he might salopt under certain contingencies. Under No. 1 he might do so and so, and under No. 2 there would be another line of policy. Mr. Conking th him if he eared to do anything in regard to the New York

ustom House. The President replied he did not; that he had been considering that matter and had arrived at the con-clusion that the best thing to do was to allow the present officers to remain; that some of them, he understood, had a year yet to serve, and perhaps it gave him savis faction to allow these men to serve out their time. Senator Conkling answered he was mistaken, that some of them had two years. The Fresident professed ign rance that fact, at all events he did not intend to do anything with the Custom House at present, and when he did resolve to do so he would let him know and consult with him, Mr. Cornell, Vice-President Arthur, Senator Platt, and the other gentlemen who were entitled to be hearon the subject in the State of New York. further that he thought President Hayes had made a great mistake in the policy he had pursued in antagoizing one wing of the party; that blunder be proavoid. This ended the conference with Mr. Conkling, who immediately proceeded to consult with his friends and draw up the positior the Executive.

This celebrated conference took place on a Sunday

vering. On the following Wednesday, while Mr. Conk. ng and his friends were endeavoring to agree upon one plan to extricate the President from the helpless condition from which he had requested to be delivered, without signing one word to eather of the Senators from New York, the nomination of Mr. Rebertson was thrown into the senate chamber.

THE AMENITIES OF JOURNALISM. Deacon Richard Smith Discusses Field Mar-

From the Continuate Gratte

Halstend, M., having spent a week in Washaton, has issued an exposition to the extent of more can three mortal columns, purporting to be intelligence dained by personal observation and confidential conmings, and verified by his personal signature, of the state of the President and of the Administration in non-eral. As this veteran ournalist advances in experience, he finds that his editorials are potent in ratio to their ngth. For saith the Scripture: "If the grou be blunt and be do not what the edge, then must be put to more strength." The manner of this remarkable attenuation may be judged by "comparatively instinuive observan" of this sentence as an example of the way in wh the exposition of the Conkling matter circumpavigates the subject: "It was impossible not to contemplate the probability of a difficulty of adjustment with him."

The latest addition to the vast array of readable modern movels published by T. R. Peterson & Brothers to Octave Femiliet's "Bellah." translated in a mos satisfactory manner by Mrs. Mary Neal Sherwood scene is faid in Brittany, and the time is 17sd, when the great French revolution was racing. While historical events and characters are introduced, the love story is THE STATESMANSHIP OF MR. EVARTS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : In the Allantic Monthly for May under the title "A Martyred Empire," Mr. E. H. House, who during a residence of ten years in Japan had exceptional facilities for informing himself, gives us the present status of that most interesting country in its relations to the soi disant Christian powers who have bullied or seduced it into treaty engagements. In the May number of the International Review Mr. K. Mitsukuri, a native subject of the Mikado, treats of the same matter, with a statement of the internal revolution, the only distressing outcome of which to Japan is the practical loss of its national independence in respect to the treaty powers, now some fifteen in number, who, like a pack of dogs surrounding a wounded stag, bark and bite at her in concert. Neither of these writers exposes the

shameful complicity of the United States in the

indefinite prolongation of this state of things.

The cuphoneous phrase for the engagements by which Japan submitted herself to spoliation is that she "entered the comity of nations." What this comity has proved to be Mr. Mitsukuri thus declares: "Knowing well the meaning of the words I use, I deliberately denounce the policy of the European powers, especialithat of England, toward Japan, as being selfish unjust, cruel, brutal, and, at times, almost flendish." Mr. House supports him in this view. Both of them instance the holding of Japan tight to stipulations in respect to customs duties, entered into ignorantly by the Oriental Minister, with the understanding that they might be abrogated or revised upon a year's notice to be the 4th day of July being fixed as the date, in a dim recognition that that day was an appropriate one for the resumption of national inde pendence. When the day arrived the treaty powers took the ground that the original stipulations remained in force until both parties should assent to the terms of amendment. The peculiar wording of our treaty gives some color to this claim in respect to the United States. For this reason, and because the American treaty was the first entered into by Japan with any foreign State, and because the United States, within the last seven years, had exhibited some symptoms of possessing a conscience the Government of the Mikado was desirous of clearing the way by a proliminary revision of the American troaty. It was advised, however, of the expediency of purchasing the assent of the United States by a new concession, upon the principle of a bargain for a consideration Without this, all the other powers, under the most favored nation" clause, contained in all the treaties, might claim any advantage granted to the United States without foregoing any of the privileges secured to them respectively With this provision, the special favor granted to the United States would enure to the benefit of the other powers only upon their making in return for it the same concessions as should be made by this country. Accordingly, negotiations were had between the Japanese Foreign Office and our Minister at Tokio, resulting in a

Japanese Minister at Washington. The principal provisions were these; Asincia I. It is agreed between the high contraction represents that the Tariff Convention signed at Yello on the Maintenance of June 1890, on the 15th of the 15th month the second year of Kero Japanese chiendars, by the representatives of the Linds distings dress lines, france, and Helland on the one hand, and Japanese continued the transport of the second strict on the city of the second product of the second strict on the second strict on the city and the contract of the second strict on the second strict on the second strict on the second strict on the second some second shall be second strict on the second some second shall be second strict on the second some second shall be second strict on the second strict of the second strict

treaty signed by Mr. Evarts and Yeshida, the

This is the feature of the treaty most important to Japan, not only as enabling her to derive some revenue from imports which now barely pay the expense of maintaining the custom liouses and machinery of collection, but infinitely grateful to a proud and sensitive people in removing a badge of subjection.

Ast III. It is further acreed that, as the United States charge no export duties on merchandise shipped to Japan, ho export duties on merchandise shipped in the latter country for the United States shall be charged after this treaty shall go into effect.

This might be a small boon to our tea drinkers but for the fact that the export duty remitted by Japan will in all probability be added by the Pacific Bailroad and steamship companies to their charges for freight. They have a practical monopoly of the business, for swift transportation is essential to preserving the flavor and other good qualities of tea. It is for this reason, and because Japanese teas are much ess bedevilled in process of curing and prepar ing for export than those of China, that they have found deserved favor in this country.

Ant. V. It is understood and declared by the high can racting parties that the right of controlling the constin-rate of Jason belongs solely and shall be strictly pre-erved to the Government of that empare.

It is assumed in all other treaties, even with the most contemptible powers-at least we know no exception whatever-that the regulation of its coasting trade belongs to every coun try as much as that of its internal waters, and in no other case has it been thought necessary to say anything on the subject. But even this right of the poorest has in the case of Japan been continually disregarded and hence the acknowledgment of it must be written in black and white.

We come now to a stipulation which, if the treaty had not been emasculated, with the consent of Mr. Evarts, would have been of great value to our commerce.

ART VII In view of the concessions made by the United States in regard to the cusions tariff and the customs and other regulations of Japan, as above singulated in Article I., the deverment of Japan will, on the principle of reciprocity, make the following concessions, viz. That two abditional ports whereof one shall be Shimonoseki, and the after shall be hereafter decided upon by the contracting rarties jointly), from the date when the present convention may re into effect, shall be open to entirely and vessels of the United States for the purposes of residence and trade.

The town of Shimonoseki lies about four miles from the western entrance of the strait of the same name, which connects the Pacific Ocean and the Inland Sea, and which is some seven miles long and in places not more than half a mile wide. The Inland Sea, extending to the east about 250 miles, has a seaboard of 700 miles, densely populated, dotted with many large towns noted for the active trade of their inhabitants. Shimenoseki is thus some 450 to 500 miles nearer to San Francisco than is Yokohama, and the most desirable entrepot in the empire for foreign commerce. Had the treaty gone into effect, the American merchants and traders in Yokohama would in six weeks have transferred their warehouses and shops to Shinonoseki, and the English, French, Dutch, and German merchants would have been clamoring to their respective Governments to destroy the envied American monopoly by acceding to the treaty with its reciprocal concessions, and thus secure the same lucrative privilege. What, then, was the surprise and in lignation

of Americans in Japan when upon the promulgation of the treaty in March, 1879 they learned that their hopes were biasted and the treaty made was paper by the covert addition to it of this final suicidal clause:

ARY X The present convention shall take effect who

That England would not suffer this treaty to go into effect was obvious to the dujest diplomatist. The amount of revenue she derives from her import duties on only two Japanese products, tea and tobacco, is more than Japan derives from her duties on all English commedities; and her revenue from the whole of her Japanese imports is more than the entire cusoms revenue of Japan on the products of the entire world. But this is not the worst of it. Peru, long an

asolvent anarchy, and the Hawaiian kingdom, t some 50,000 inhabitants, diminishing every year from hereditary disease, with which it was inoculated by commerce and civilization, are two of the treaty powers, and the veto of either would render a dead letter a treaty which all other powers might accept. What could have purely imaginative and charming. It is one of Femilier's Induced Mr. Everts to make an arrangement with Japan, which he must have supposed ad-

vantageous to the United States, contingent upon the assent of such nobodies among the nations as Peru and Hawali? Stupidity or indifference cannot be assumed. Let him explain

it who can. That Tarashima, then the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, to exonerate Yoshida, the Minister at Washington, from the opprobrium of having been beguiled into assenting to the nullification of the treaty by the addition of that article, avowed that it was added under express instructions from himself, does not in the least exculpate Mr. Evarts. Tarashima could instruct the latter to stultify himself or humiliate the United States. If the treaty and failed without our fault we might indeed have lost its commercial benefit, but we should have obtained and kept the immense moral advantage of demonstrating to the people of Japan that, whatever others might do, we, at least, had tried to do them justice. It would be easy to account for the conduct of Tarashima, but he does not concern us. Mr. Everts does.

AN OLD DIPLOMATIST.

THE HOUSE OF KEYS. How they Organize the Old-Fashloned Legis lature of the Isle of Man.

The first meeting of the newly-elected House of Keys took place in the Court House on Tuesday at 11 o'clock. The first member who appeared in his place was the Douglas favorite, Mr. R. Stephen, who was quickly followed by Mesers, Joughin, Martin, and Col. Anderson. At twenty minutes after 11, when the Clerk of the Holls entered for the purpose of administering the oath to members, the whole of the representatives were present, with the exception of Mr. J. Quayle, one of the members for Rushen Sheading, who was off the island. There was an unusually large attendance of straugers present. From the Life of Min Econius TAKING THE OATH.

After Testaments had been distributed among the members, the Clerk of the Rolls said: "Put your hands on the books, gentlemen."

Mr. Wood, advocate, Ramsey, addressing the Clerk of the Rolls, said: "I appear on behalf of certain electors of Ayre Sheading, and have a petition to present to the House of Kers."

Mr. Sherwood—We are not a House yet.

Mr. Wood—I was just going to ask before the oath is administered, as one gentleman's qualification is disputed, whether I am right or not in raising the point now.

The Clerk of the Rolls—I am not competent to give an opinion on this matter: I have nothing to do with it.

Mr. Sherwood—In the case of Capt, Penketh, he was sworn in before the petition came on.

Mr. Wood—No time is specified in the act.

The Clerk of the Rolls—I have a ministerial duty only to perform, and am not competent to

Mr. Wood—No time is specified in the act.
The Clerk of the Rolls—I have a ministerial duty only to perform, and am not competent to decide any judicial question.
On receiving this intimation, Mr. Wood pressed the matter no further.
The Clerk of the Rolls, after inquiring if all the members had a hand on a Testament, then proceeded to read the following earth:
"I do swent that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her Majesty Queen Victoria, and will defend her to the utmost of my power analist all conspiracies and attempts whatever which shall be made against her person, crown, or dignity; and I will do my utmost endeavor to disclose and make known to her Majesty, her helrs, and successors, all treasons and traitorious conspiracies which may be formed against her or them; and I do faithfully promise to maintain, support, and detend to the utmost of my power the succession of the Crown which succession, by an act entitled "An act for the further imitation of the Crown and better securing of the rights and liberties of the subject, stands limited to the Princess Sophia (Electross of Hanover) and heirs of her body being Protestants, and here uttorly renounce and aboure any obedience or allogiances unto any other person claiming or precinding right to the Crown of this realm; and I do declare that no foreign prince, person, or prointe. Stato or potentae, hath or oaght to have any jurisdic-

other person chaiming or pretending right to
the Crown of this realm; and I do declare that
no foreign prince, person, or preinte, State or
potentiate, buth or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, predminense, or authority, ecclesiastically or spiritually, within this
realm; and I make this declaration upon the
true faith of a Christian, so help my God!"
[Each member then kissed the book.]
The Clerk of the Rolls—Take the book once
more, and I will administer the oath to you as
members of the House of Keys.
The members then took the following oath:
"You shall be adding and assisting to the
Decembers of this Isle in all judicial matters;
her Majesty's counsel, your fellows, and your
own you shall not reveal; you shall use your
beat endeavors to maintain the ancient laws
and customs of this Isle; you shall justly and
truly deliver your opinion, and do right in all
matters which shall be put unto you without fayor or affection, affinity, consangulaity, love or
fear, reward or gain, or for any hope thereof;
out in all things you shall deal uprightly and
usity, and do wrong to no man—so halls your fear, reward or gain, or for any hope thereof; but in all thinks you shall deal uprightly and justly, and do wrong to no man—so help your God and by the contents of this book."

The members then signed their names in the "Book of Oaths" from the Rolls Office, and the Clerk of the Bolls and: "That is all I have to do, except to remind you of an important act of the Tynwald Court, the Official Fees act, My clerk will be in attendance to point that out to you." (Laughter.)

His Honer then retired, and the House forthwith proceeded to transact the business for which it had been called.

APPOINTMENT OF SULAKER, SUCRETARY, AND

APPOINTMENT OF SPHARER, SHURETARY, AND CHAPLAIN,

APPOINTMENT OF SCIARER, SECRETARY, AND CHAPLAIN.

Mr. Christian—It has always been customary in times past, and it is well to follow the precedent, that the Spoaker shall be elected when the House is closed to the public; therefore I propose that the House be closed for that purpose. The motion was adopted without dissent.

A constable was then ordered to "clear the House," and this having been done, a private sitting of first minutes' duration was held. When haif an hour had elapsed, Messra, W. B. Christian and E. C. Farrant came out of the House and went to the Government Office in Finch fload to report progress to his Excellency the Licatemant-Giovernor. They returned in about seven minutes with the message that his Excellency requested the House to attend and present the Spoaker to him. The request of his Excellency was at once obeyed, the members going in a body to the Government offices. After an absence of about ten minutes they returned, and the public were readmitted to the House.

A member informed us that the business during the private sitting was as follows:

On the motion of Mr. Christian, seconded by Mr. Farrant, Major Goldie-Taubman was unanimously rediccted Speaker.

Mr. Sherwood proposed, Mr. Clucas seconded.

Mr. Farrant, Major Goldle-Taubman was unanimously redicated Speaker.

Mr. Sherwood proposed, Mr. Ciucas seconded, and it was carried unanimously, that Mr. Riobert John Moore, High Balliff of Peel, late representative of Peel in the Heuse, should be reappointed Secretary at a salary of £100 per annum, it not being necessary that the Secretary should be a member of the House.

The Case of the Seventh Regiment. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wish to

raw the attention of the public to the fact that for some casen apparently because the Seventh Regiment op osed strenuously the new military code now bei posed streniously the new military code now being borried by the Assembly committee the Seventh is being subjected to every annoyance that the disappointed authorities at Altiany and being. Our regulations has see a dead letter have been proposed and their ob-servance masted on; the usual proposed than have been withheld until. "Impuries can be proposed to be bonest use;" and, in short, every device the re-to spiteful malignity has been used to annoy officers and men. Heri. Is this fair, honorable, or solderlike? Or is the seventh such an undisciplined and unworthy hely of your that discrimination should be made against by I think not. N. G., S. N. Y.

The Unbelieving Ingersoll.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Siri Look at eldest born son of pertition, the blaspheining and od-defying Col. Ingersell. From the days of the heather indistrying Col. Ingersell. From the days of the healthen indisapher Colsus very many furious, ranting blasshamers, such as Ingersoll, have appeared upon the theare of time, morphalised on the side of the "swifteners causes the tool of browen, their Maker and Redeemer, at they have duel, though done if right, and the limit of the side with each of the same which as bared its next to the sword, the largest, and the long as bared its next to be sword, the largest, and the long two on, and is victorious over all.

The Rev. Mr. Kimball's Challenge. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sec: I notice

at Mr. Alexander Robertson, a fellow citizen of Breek has accepted my challenge to discuss the rightii, has accepted my challenge to use he be regular, so of interest, rest, and property. Belowing that the includes of scriber as are the prevaint procuring or inkind on these subjects, I hope Mr. Robertson will cet in have the three discussed on separate exemination both New York and Resolvin. The times, narres, and does do formaring the discussion I leave to Mr. Robertson or the trivials.

The Apprentices' Library

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC. Having men A reader of the Apprentices Library since 1874, I to be usen it by "An Approvince" in Timeson of the S. My to eding line lead confined to strater branch, as there is no time to be used to extend the large strater branch in time 1 have been a freader I have always a med what I asked for within 10 million large waiting a half have large unit unit of the readers waiting a half have large to the large waiting a half have large waiting a half have large waiting a half have large waiting a half half large waiting a half have large waiting a half half large waiting a half half large waiting a half large waiting wait

The Obituary Port and the Book.

From ReA.
Lighthing to the print, and Suther, attitumed to the drayer, we would trait three. Fold board creations guide no the branch at the branch at granteness. In both on right hard it be head Around board the wheels and the clean invocate and I swallowed a circler, that caused me to cong

The wind in my race had a blissarty blow.

While he had was as hold as the place that -you know at sometime I from blood and Subbrished crime with the work of the following your rate crime.

M. I had you're enough your your rate.

But I though I was climbing the heaven's stairs.

To take my dear grandmother quite anawares.

Then I cart loose my wristenst, my cioth shore let full Strok off my wh hat let go neekte and all: Till at lenst; I same, dreadfully blown, to the end; and we handed, Myself and my notify horse friend; and we handed, Myself and my notify horse friends. And we is, one, here is friends the kine round.

As the Book laid me graciously out on the ground. Whish I think I may say, with excusable bride, was no more than my due for that cowe afoles ride.

SUNBEAMS.

-A horse seized a little girl with its teetle at Dayton, Ill., carried her several blocks, and ther

noted her to death -A little Illinois boy's new boots were tog

big for him. His brother proposed to chop off the ends. The plan was tried on one foot, with a loss of three toes. -Christian F. Rapp, principal of a Cincinnati school, married one of his poplis, and within three days so far lorged their changed relations as to whip her for deobedience. She has sued for divorce

-The sons of a Cincinnati landlord scared an undestrable tenant out of a house by daugling a state, ton in the doorway at might, and then pulling the bell, thus creating the impression that death desired to call. -A brother and sister, aged 12 and 10, of Belleville, Canada, desired to see the world, but had no money for travelling expenses. To overcome the they stole a cow, drove her ten miles, sold her for 30 and

-The Rev. Dr. Edwards of Chicago is an enthusiastic bicycle rater. He spins into the city from his home in a suburb nearly every day, and attract much attention. He intends next summer to make bievels tour of England.

-Some members of the St. Petersburg Yacht Club intend to make a voyage around the world this summer in a steamer built in London. Every con-fort practically attainable will be provided, including a good library and excellent musical artists.

-The vigilance committee of Durange, the new Colorado mining town, commanded eight out-laws to skedauldle. The outlaws replied by paradiog the streets in a body with cocked revolvers in their hands defying the whole population to fight them, and dealar ing their intention to remain.

-The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and North-— The Burnington, Catter Indicate paternal care of their employees, who will be required to san a ricite of abstinence from liquer, billiards, and profanity, and to give the company the right to pay their debts, deducing the amounts from their monthly wages. -Twenty-five per cent. of Chicago's 550,000

population are said by her physicians to be milita, and this startling amount of sickness is mainly caused by im-pure water. A large amount of money was spent b-build a conduit for water far out in the lake, butting found that the current of the river, contaminated with sewage, reaches the month of this tunnel. -A recent British Parliamentary return

shows that the total number of unserworthy merchant ships ordered to be detained as "unsafe" since the passing of the Merchant Shipping act, in 1876, was 412, of which number 308 have been absolutely found unear. Only six were passed as safe, five were released after detention, and three remained for survey. The whole of the 149 ships reported as overladen were condemned. Two patients in an Iowa insanc asylum.

a man and woman, escaped by means of a rope laider, saddled horses in the stable of the institution, rate twen ty miles to a clergyman, and by him were married in the morning, nothing in their manner at that time indicating that they were not same. The pair continued their or mey until afternoon, when each became convinced that the other was demented, and applied for protection. -An English legal writer, relating the

cidents of a leading case which was tried early in the esent reign, alludes to the experts who were called as itingsees as "astute personages, myster, us to the means of k owledge, and confident in their power of ex-unruishing the common sense of both ladges and jury "-a set" at whose approach the light of reason was mark-It is, perhaps, worth while to record the indignant rebuke of Barna Alderson to a famous expert who spoke in the witness lox with an irritating affectation of emniscience. Be sigged, Mr. — as not titake upon yourself the functions of both Judge and jury." -M. Magnin, the Finance Minister of

France, who is President of the Monetary Commission and who made the mangural speech, is described as a use, pertly-looking man with the sort of head which would go well with a George IV, neekile and waistcoat. e his pretty daughter grew up and the goat mixed in he used to be called "he bean Magnio." He is not at all pulled up with office, which is strange, as most Frenchmen become insufficially conceited as soon as they obtain a Government office. An English Changellor of the Exchequer is a very small individual concared to a French Minister of Pinnoce, who can pilot the Bourse at will lote still water or rapid currents.

-At last autumn's Sunday school outdoor ded for electioneering purposes, and gave beer freely and who would drink it. Dancing, and games in which attesting was the chief feature, were also included in The matter has been discussed in the Goshenhoppen classis of the Reformed Church, and the following resolution dopted: "That no minister of this classis be allowed to a biress, or even attend, any Sunday school colors, tion held on Sunday, or at which any intoxicating drink is sold, or other unchristian practices, such as immodest games or dancing, are engaged in, and that our elders and deacons be advised to the same effect."

-Protestantism has made scarcely any progress in Mexico, according to a correspondent of the St. Louis Gade-Democrat, who also says that there is little religion of any kind among the Mexican masses. There is no end of missionary societies," he mids, "with mis-sionaries at this en! and collections at the other chil, and reports of conversions, and chapels, and Bibles, but the we of their faith is a weakly exotic. A few Mexicans, say one in ten thousand, may become sincern converts, and it sometimes pays to be converted, for the si-verim ment would not object to ratsing a little disc of frotesant faith against the great flood of Catholicism. But there is all there is to it. A good school or a well-tended or change will flourish, as it would without regard to

-The Paris Commission charged with disusing the great currency question to which Mr Erar went over, meets twice a week in the reem at the fu-eign Office in which the Treaty of Paris was should, and be Prince and Princess of Wales danced at Mine Wad director's Exhibition Ball. Cerauschi, who represent France, is the man who brought it about. He is a Man-ese by birth, and in the middle agenit was bound that it ook twelve Jews to cheat a Lombard. He is a man of vast fortune, which he uses generously, and is not vain or estentiations. He is very handsome, notwin standing the silver threads which are beginning to ming circles flowing locks. His figure is tall and elegant, and his face expresses a fine, generous spirit. This is enhanced by great amiability of manner.

-The case of Stearns K. Abbott, as to which Wendell Phillips lately wrote a characteristically caustic letter to the Governor of Massachuschts scena-ikely to illustrate the untrustworthiness of ci-caustantial evidence. Mrs. Crue was found murdered in her house at Groton. Abbott, a worthless tramp, had been seen in the neighborhood. On being arrested in the next town he dented having been at the Crue place, but this was clearly shown to be a lie, for he had been there at about the time of the murder. Not much else was proved against him in the trial, except some points awarn to by a girl who now contesses herself a perjurer; but his defence was not vigorous, and he was someored to be hanged. A respite was granted at almost the last moment. New evidence pointing to aucthor person at the murderer has now been found.

-The Château de Montal, a celebrated specialen of Renaissance architecture, dather iron the commencement of the sixteenth century, is for sale at ic moderate price of ferry thousand dollars and st view in the vast atchers of M. Roll, a well-known Parisian artist. Some time ago its owner, observing it to be 10 terribly out or requir that the expense of thereighly reserving it would be greater than that of building a nodern and commissions mansion, resolved upon its demoli o, but in such sort that should more than may the cost of that operation. To this end he employed a trobitect, under whose personal supervision the clutest was taken down bit by bit, every atome being numbered and carefully packed in wooden cases, as a mashe carved sciling and wall panels, chimney process a lottler parts. The pulling downer the venerable business and tail, eacking of its fragments, and transport of the last to Paris cost a tritle under divisen thousand delians should, therefore, the enterprising owner of Monta visits of ain for its pieces the prace he has set upon the the will have made a clear profit of at least twenty are constant dollars by a totally new and original method of dealing ith an ancient rum of no meansiderable his archieological importance. -Jordana, the secluded burial place where

he remains of William P on have rested sir-us very checkered career, is on the bennd Mondlesex, a few unles from the amstridge, England. Penn was conveyed run Buscunte, fils residence, not far ing, Secks-some inventy-ave inter distant uilled down not very long ago on account the sourcely likely that there will be say that the transfer of his remains to Porner. rather a curious circumstance that it conproposed at the volve time when the aid for more than a contary to common reflect losses in that province tellisely to ntly under the consideration of Parlian sas that the propher Pennsylvania."
Instatts the Revolution to Penn's Brita.
In comparison to their loss, but a gree a may probably be credited to the supmily who, that they been disposed to give enthur to the very considerable bookers. Off left by them, would have been calculor small parcets or land or Permotivarian

A PLEASANT BITUATLING The verme dutes dangerous place.
Where the much count to hard,
the fraced she it fall, and so he say).
Wentyon a copt my sam.

"Of ma" sic quite demurely taid, "Unless st., you command. But then I think it better for That you secupt my hand."

Their gravers out the heart of each Was in the mouth. Oh, tolast Tross locarts were quickly joined in obs. And welded with a kiss.